NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1805. [*No* 2235.

TO BE SOLD.

And possession given the 25th of March next.

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-House, Barn, Cribs, and other Buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given; that the Co-Partnership, lately subsisting between ZACHARIAH SHED, and [illegible], by mutual consent, this day dissolved; and all persons that have any demands upon the said firm, are desired to call and settle their bills; and those that are indebted, are called on to make payment.

ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.

N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by ZACHARIAH SHED, in Bristol.

Bristol, January 31, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM RYON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 26th ult. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

JOHN YEOMANS, } *Com.*
JOSEPH ALLEN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN RYON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 1, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, [illegible]
Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,

A FARM, situated in the town of Portsmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Esq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, large Barn, and other Out-Houses thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of

RICHARD MITCHELL.

Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
30 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Ratinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dezen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament in the State of Rhode-Island, of [illegible], deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

Just Landed, and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

REMOVAL.
S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of Wm. MOORE, jun. & Co *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do; Wrapping do; Bonnet do Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

A L S O,

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

L I K E W I S E,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LANDHOLDER, No. V.

AFTER the retirement of our beloved Washington, from the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Adams succeeded him in this important office, but not without the most violent opposition. Those who had persecuted and calumniated the administration of Washington, aided by the assistance of others, whose only hope of preferment rested on the success of their idol Jefferson, were found enrolled in hostile array against the election of Mr. Adams.—Their schemes, however, though well-concerted and violently pursued, proved abortive.—Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States of America, by a handsome majority, considering the violence of the attempt to defeat the exertions of the people.—The public mind had not become sufficiently demoralized, the influx of foreigners had not, at that time, so overwhelmed our country with its pestilential influence, as entirely to poison the fountain of Republican freedom.—It is a maxim, sanctioned by the experience of ages, that nations gradually approximate to that degree of vice, which produces revolutions, and consequent slavery and ruin.—The rise and fall of empires have depended, in all ages, upon the general information and virtue, or upon the ignorance and vices of the inhabitants who composed them.—The Grecian and Roman Republics, as long as they were supported by the efforts of a patriotism founded on the love of virtue, and the general prosperity of their inhabitants, rapidly encreased in national glory—but as soon as ambition had lighted her torch of discord, and illuminated the path of vice, such a corruption of morals ensued, as to render the elevation of men inimical to the public prosperity easy, and the downfall of empires certain, rapid and complete.

The rise of America to that pitch of national glory to which she had ascended, upon the commencement of the present inglorious and feeble administration, it is feared, will prove the zenith of its dignity abroad, and its harmony at home. The American gourd of Jonah, sprung up in a night, and much, it is feared, that, like this also, it will perish in a night.

As soon as the success of the Adams Ticket for President was ascertained, the Jacobins immediately retreated to the strong holds of their nocturnal assemblies, there to concert the means of disunion—there to watch the passing events—thence to scatter the seeds of sedition, and to enkindle that flame which should not only consume the *War-Office*, but burn up, in the fire of their wrath, all who adhered to the system of Washington. A momentary calm was concerted, to give time for the arrangement of that political tornado, which was afterwards let loose upon Mr. Adams, and those who supported his administration.

Accordingly, when the inaugural speech was delivered to the public, which promised that the President would be guided by the illustrious example of his predecessor, and would strictly adhere to his system of government, these harpies of the public peace—these self-stiled censors of the public liberties affected an assent to his political plans (and united, with the great majority of the American people) in admiring the political harmony of Washington and Adams.

Although Washington had been denounced as a traitor to his country, by that man, and by that paper, which now receives the most *solid* tokens of Presidential approbation—yet, excepting those who now hold the reins of government, and fatten upon the spoils of his exertions in the field and in the cabinet, he was universally considered as the Father of his country, and the best, the most perfect of men.—Between him and Mr. Adams there ever was a most cordial harmony, as well on political, as on all other occasions. The united energies of their minds were exerted to protract the predicted short life of the American Constitution.—Alas! for the liberty of America, the ashes of Washington were scarce cold in the vault of Mount Vernon, before the ruthless hand of innovation, guided by a disposition malignant as Satan and cruel as death, touched the ark of our Constitution—and sacrilegiously destroyed one of its most important citadels—the independence of the Judiciary.

Mr. Adams found all the executive appointments made by his predecessor entirely agreeable to his ideas of propriety and fidelity to the Constitution.—There was a harmony and symmetry of movement in the whole political department, which indicated the genius and skill of the great master, who had given to its officers political life, as a reward not only for political services, but as an encouragement to public and private virtues.—At that time, there was a distinction between public virtue and private vice.—The man who had defrauded individuals—who scoffed at Religion, and ridiculed the sacredity of an oath, was thought from these circumstances, to be incapacitated to serve the public with fidelity, and unfit to be entrusted with the liberties and property of his fellow-subjects.

Mr. Adams made no removals from offices upon his first entry into the Presidential Chair, and but two or three in the whole course of his administration, and these, for notorious and acknowledged abuse of official duties, and not merely, as has been by some asserted, for a difference of political opinion from those in the administration.

To the objection so often, and so exultingly made, that none but federalists were appointed to offices of trust and emolument, during the federal administration, it may be said, that the appointments were made, principally, by General Washington, at the organization of our government, when party division was not known—when men were appointed to office, supposed to be men of talents, and of public and private integrity, as a reward, either for past services, for which they had not received adequate compensation, or because they were thought the best calculated to promote the public happiness by the faithful discharge of incumbent duties.—These men, with few exceptions, Mr. Adams found in office, and rightly continued them.—In this did he act as the enemy of Washington?—These men Mr. Jefferson has removed as fast as possible, to make room for those who contributed to his elevation, by calumniating Washington and Adams, and all those friendly to their politics.—In this, has Mr. Jefferson acted as the friend of Washington? Let the people judge.

From the Philadelphia AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

[*The following was communicated to us, by a gentleman lately arrived, in this city from* [illegible]

AS an instance of the splendid and extravagant style in which the nobility of Hayti live, I will give a description of an entertainment that was given by Lady Dessalines, on Sunday the 12th of February, at which I was present.

A few days previous to the appointed time, invitations printed on fine paper, with gilt borders, of which the following is a translation, were distributed.

The Cape February 11, 1804.

"LADY DESSALINES

Invites Monsieur ——— to a dinner and a ball, which she gives to-morrow, precisely at seven o'clock in the evening; she hopes that he will do her the sweet and agreeable favour of being of the party."

It was also given out at the same time, that, in consequence of this entertainment, the performances at the Theatre, (which is always open on Sunday) would commence sooner than common, that the guests might have an opportunity of assembling there, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the house of festivity. The theatre opened at half past five, and was attended by a very large and respectable audience, including the greatest part of the quality. At the conclusion, we moved on in a large crowd, and at about eight o'clock found ourselves before the gates of the government-house. It is a grand and spacious building, [illegible] a short distance from the street, having a gravel walk and green lawns in front of it. The avenue from the gates to the door of the house was brilliantly illuminated with about one thousand small lamps. We passed through the entry of the house into a large saloon, erected purposely for this occasion. It was about ten yards broad, and one hundred long, covered and entirely lined with canvass. It was elegantly ornamented inside with flowers, branches of trees, three hundred small lamps of coloured glass hung round the room, four large chandeliers over the table, twelve great looking-glasses, and a marble statue at each end of the room, in a recess. The table contained all the meats, fruits, vegetables, poultry, pastry, confectionary and liquors, that could possibly be procured. Among these were beef, mutton, turkies, ducks, fowls, oranges, pine-apples, alligator-pears, apples, pies, puddings, jellies, sweet-meats, cakes, and claret, Madeira and Champaign wines.

There were two hundred and fifty guests at the table, besides many more who were obliged to stand. They consisted of General Christophe at the centre, Lady Dessalines on his right hand, and his wife on the left; six or eight other black generals, as many co-

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JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given; that the Co-Partnership, lately subsisting between ZACHARIAH SHED and JOHN BRIDGE, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved; and all persons that have any demands upon the said firm, are desired to call and settle their bills; and those that are indebted, are called on to make payment.

ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.

N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by ZACHARIAH SHED, in Bristol.

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JOHN YEOMANS, } *Com.*
JOSEPH ALLEN, }

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JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
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Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,

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Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.

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300 bushels old Corn.
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50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

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LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.

For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Duranis and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
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Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

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At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

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MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

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Just Landed, and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. & Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.

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Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

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As soon as the success of the Adams Ticket for President was ascertained, the Jacobins immediately retreated to the strong holds of their nocturnal assemblies, there to concert the means of disunion—there to watch the passing events—thence to scatter the seeds of sedition, and to enkindle that flame which should not only consume the *War-Office*, but burn up, in the fire of their wrath, all who adhered to the system of Washington. A momentary calm was concerted, to give time for the arrangement of that political tornado, which was afterwards let loose upon Mr. Adams, and those who supported his administration.

Accordingly, when the inaugural speech was delivered to the public, which promised that the President would be guided by the illustrious example of his predecessor, and would strictly adhere to his system of government, these harpies of the public peace—these self-stiled censors of the public liberties affected an assent to his political plans (and united, with the great majority of the American people) in admiring the political harmony of Washington and Adams.

Although Washington had been denounced as a traitor to his country, by that man, and by that paper, which now receives the most *solid* tokens of Presidential approbation—yet, excepting those who now hold the reins of government, and fatten upon the spoils of his exertions in the field and in the cabinet, he was universally considered as the Father of his country, and the best, the most perfect of men.—Between him and Mr. Adams there ever was a most cordial harmony, as well on political, as on all other occasions. The united energies of their minds were exerted to protract the predicted short life of the American Constitution.—Alas! for the liberty of America, the ashes of Washington were scarce cold in the vault of Mount Vernon, before the ruthless hand of innovation, guided by a disposition malignant as Satan and cruel as death, touched the ark of our Constitution—and sacrilegiously destroyed one of its most important citadels—the independence of the Judiciary.

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To the objection so often, and so exultingly made, that none but federalists were appointed to offices of trust and emolument, during the federal administration, it may be said, that the appointments were made, principally, by General Washington, at the organization of our government, when party division was not known—when men were appointed to office, supposed to be men of talents, and of public and private integrity, as a reward, either for past services, for which they had not received adequate compensation, or because they were thought the best calculated to promote the public happiness, by the faithful discharge of incumbent duties.—These men, with few exceptions, Mr. Adams found in office, and rightly continued them.—In this did he act as the enemy of Washington?—These men Mr. Jefferson has removed as fast as possible, to make room for those who contributed to his elevation, by calumniating Washington and Adams, and all those friendly to their politics.—In this, has Mr. Jefferson acted as the friend of Washington? Let the people judge.

From the Philadelphia AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

[The following was communicated to us, by a gentleman lately arrived, in this city from [illegible]

AS an instance of the splendid and extravagant style in which the nobility of Hayti live, I will give a description of an entertainment that was given by Lady Dessalines, on Sunday the 12th of February, at which I was present.

A few days previous to the appointed time, invitations printed on fine paper, with gilt borders, of which the following is a translation, were distributed.

The Cape, February 11, 1804.

"LADY DESSALINES

Invites Monsieur ——— to a dinner and a ball, which she gives to-morrow, precisely at seven o'clock in the evening; she hopes that he will do her the sweet and agreeable favour of being of the party."

It was also given out at the same time, that, in consequence of this entertainment, the performances at the Theatre, (which is always open on Sunday) would commence sooner than common, that the guests might have an opportunity of assembling there, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the house of festivity. The theatre opened at half past five, and was attended by a very large and respectable audience, including the greatest part of the quality. At the conclusion, we moved on in a large croud, and at about eight o'clock found ourselves before the gates of the government-house. It is a grand and spacious building, situate a short distance from the street, having a gravel walk and green lawns in front of it. The avenue from the gates to the door of the house was brilliantly illuminated with about one thousand small lamps. We passed through the entry of the house into a large saloon, erected purposely for this occasion. It was about ten yards broad, and one hundred long, covered and entirely lined with canvass. It was elegantly ornamented inside with flowers, branches of trees, three hundred small lamps of coloured glass hung round the room, four large chandeliers over the table, twelve great looking-glasses, and a marble statue at each end of the room, in a recess. The table contained all the meats, fruits, vegetables, poultry, pastry, confectionary and liquors, that could possibly be procured. Among these were beef, mutton, turkies, ducks, fowls, oranges, pine-apples, alligator-pears, apples, pies, puddings, jellies, sweet-meats, cakes, and claret, Madeira and Champaign wines.

There were two hundred and fifty guests at the table, besides many more who were obliged to stand. They consisted of General Christophe at the centre, Lady Dessalines on his right hand, and his wife on the left; six or eight other black generals, as many colo-

vels and ashe[illegible] of high rank, besides all the other principal officers of the government and army then at the Cape; the captain and all the officers of a British man of war; about 30 Americans; a great number of the white French inhabitants of the moft refpectable clafs, and an enormous croud of mulatto and black wenches. The table was furrounded by foldiers to keep off the rabble, who had ruſhed in, in ſhoals, to ſee this elegant ſight, and a grand band of muſic played the whole time we were eating. This dinner came nearer to the idea one would form of a feaſt of the gods of fabulous hiſtory, than any thing I have ever ſeen or heard of, and I am confident that nothing in America ever equalled it for ſplendour, variety, or luxury.

General Chriſtophe was dreſſed in a ſcarlet coat, embroidered with gold lace, with two golden epaulets, a large cocked hat with gold-lace border, boots with gold borders and taſſels, an embroidered veſt, and pantaloons of nankeen, beautifully worked in front. The other officers were dreſſed in proportion, ſome however very little inferior to their General. Lady Deſſalines wore a plain dreſs; her hair, or rather wool, was ornamented with artificial flowers, beads and combs, her arms with golden bracelets, her ears with ſuperb rings and hobs, and her finger with a ring containing a ſmall gold watch, ſet in diamonds, valued at ſeveral thouſand dollars. The other ladies of diſtinction were alſo encumbered with trinkets and beads, but none of them ſo extravagantly as the Governor's lady.

At the concluſion of the feaſt ſeveral toaſts were given out by Chriſtophe, and drank with loud expreſſions of applauſe; among theſe were the General of Hayti (Deſſalines, who was not preſent) his Britannic Majeſty, and the Preſident of the United States. The firſt was applauded by the Negroes, the ſecond by the Engliſhmen, and the third by the Americans. After this the company retired into various parts of the houſe and garden, to keep out of the way until the tables ſhould be removed, and preparations made for the dance; when this was arranged, the muſic ſtruck up, and the whole room was in motion. As I declined dancing, I had nothing to do but lounge about the room, and be a ſilent ſpectator. Their chief dances were cotillions; moſt of them danced well, and ſome of them elegantly. In one place would be ſeen a genteel handſome Frenchman dancing to an ugly, vulgar-looking black face; and in another a delicate young lady, as fair as a lily, going right and left with a great big negro, that looked as frightful as Satan himſelf. I confeſs I often pitied the poor creatures that were obliged to ſubmit to ſuch degradation; but when I afterwards conſidered that they would perhaps be maſſacred by the hands of theſe ſame partners, my blood boiled with indignation.

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About one o'clock of the following morning, being a little fatigued, I concluded upon going home, but was ſurprized to find that the gates were faſtened, by order, and the ſoldiers ſtationed there were ordered to let nobody out. In this dilemma I found but one remedy, and, without being very ceremonious, I quietly laid down upon a bench in the ball-room, and took a nap.—I awoke a little after day-light, and found them ſtill dancing. All around me on the floor and benches were to be ſeen, ſleeping, beauties of all colours but white, who it ſeems had been ſeized with the ſame infection that I had been. At ſun riſe we fell to eating again; a ſupper was ſet before us, being the remains of our dinner, with ſome onion ſoup, on which we regaled for a few minutes, then paid our devoirs to our beliefs, and went home. R.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by an arrival at New York.—London dates to Dec. 6, 1804.

LONDON November 26 1804.

IT is ſaid that government yeſterday received from the Continent, the very important intelligence that the Auſtrian Ambaſſador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the Court of Petersburgh, the Emperors of France and Auſtria having agreed on the attack and conqueſt of European Turkey. Private letters add that the King of Pruſſia had declared himſelf hoſtile to this new plan of aggrandizement.

Bonaparte has furniſhed another comment upon the Law of Nations, in the ſtoppage and robbery of Mr. Wagſtaff, the Britiſh Meſſenger on his way to Berlin, with diſpatches. This act of highway robbery and felony was committed on the 13th, at noon by ſome ſoldiers of Bernadotte, by ſix French ſoldiers, one of whom was of a ſuperior rank to the reſt within cannon ſhot of the out-poſts of the French army in Hanover.—They robbed Mr. Wagſtaff and a Hanoverian Courier, who was with him, of the diſpatches, and made the ſtricteſt ſearch leſt they ſhould have omitted any of the official papers.—They dragged them both out of the carriage and beat them moſt unmercifully. They tore their clothes, ranſacked their pockets, and robbed them of their watches, money, and every article except their wearing apparel. They tore the inſignia from Mr. Wagſtaff's breaſt, and then tied him and the Hanoverian to two ſeparate trees, in an adjoining wood. After ſome time Mr. Wagſtaff contrived to releaſe himſelf and the courier, and imagining of courſe, that it was perfectly unneceſſary for him to proceed to Berlin without the diſpatches, returned to London, where he arrived yeſterday.

The diſpatches of which Mr. Wagſtaff was the bearer, were fortunately of no great conſequence; they contained merely the remonſtrance of our court upon the ſeizure of Sir George Rumbold.

No man will heſitate one moment in pronouncing this outrage to have been committed by the orders of Bonaparte.

A private letter from Paris, of the 29th ult. ſtates, that Bonaparte has ſeldom been ſeen in ſuch a violent rage, as when he received the information of the capture of the Spaniſh frigates by our cruizers. This news was brought him from his Ambaſſador, Simonville, at the Hague, by a courier, who arrived at Paris, paſt eleven o'clock, at night, on the 24th ult. and late as it was, he not only ordered Talleyrand immediately to attend him, but ſent for the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Ambaſſadors, whom he treated in a manner as might be expected from an enraged diſappointed deſpot. They remained with him until two o'clock the next morning; and before they went to bed, ſent couriers to their reſpective courts, as Talleyrand did to the French Charge d Affaires at Madrid and Liſbon. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th, Bonaparte convoked the military ſection of his Council of State, at which Generals Berthier, Angereau, Bournonville and Laſnes, were preſent. After it had broken up, orders were ſent to ſeveral corps in the interior, to march towards the Spaniſh frontiers. It was therefore reported and believed at Paris, that another Camp would be formed near Bayonne, under the command of Angereau or Laſnes. From the almoſt daily conferences of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador with Talleyrand ſince, to which the Portugueſe Ambaſſador has often been invited, it is ſuppoſed that Bonaparte has threatened Spain and Portugal with ſome new violent meaſures, or demanded ſome new exorbitant ſacrifices. Among the members of the French Diplomatic Corps in France, it is rumoured, that the French Charges d'Affaires have been ordered to call upon an immediate declaration of war againſt England, under threats, in caſe of diſobedience, of ſeeing the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ports garriſoned by French troops, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe provinces uſed as conquered countries by numerous French armies!

December 2.

Yeſterday we received, via Jerſey, accounts from Corunna to the 18th November, which ſtate that every thing there indicated an immediate rupture with England and that it was momentarily expected the batteries would fire upon the Engliſh ſquadron cruizing off the port.

Still, however, the ſame extraordinary uncertainty and ſuſpence, which we noticed in our laſt number, as involving our negociations with Spain, ſtill exiſt, and nothing has occurred to warrant a decided opinion as to its reſult. We learn from the Hague, that the Spaniſh miniſter there, on receiving a meſſenger from the Chevalier D'Anduaga, immediately communicated the detention of the Spaniſh frigates to the Batavian Directory, and ſent off his Secretary of legation with diſpatches to Madrid. M D'Anduaga anxiouſly looks for the return of this meſſenger, as he expects to receive by him his definitive orders.

Through the ſame channel we learn, that the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid preſented an energetic note to the Spaniſh cabinet on the ſubject of the capture of its frigates; that ſeveral councils had been held in conſequence; and that the reſult of theſe had been the iſſuing of orders through the naval and military departments of the Government for an extenſive armament. Admiral Gravina was hourly expected from France, to ſuperintend the equipment of the fleet.

December 3.

It is underſtood that if a rupture ſhould take place between France and Ruſſia, the Court of Vienna is reſolved to form an army of obſervation on the frontiers.

The Auſtrian government of Tyrol is making preparations to draw a cordon of troops between that country and Italy.

Parliament will certainly meet on the 15th of January; but we underſtand that, after voting the cuſtomary addreſs of thanks to the King for his ſpeech from the throne, both Houſes will adjourn to the 22d of the ſame month.

A Swede which left the Texel on the 25th ult. has brought intelligence to our ſquadron, that 50,000 French troops are now advancing in Ruſſia, ſuppoſed with orders to march and take poſſeſſion of Hamburgh and Swediſh Pomerania.

Notice has been ſtuck up at Lloyd's, that Government is ready to contract for a number of veſſels (tranſports) of from 150 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to enquire into or ſtate the object of this meaſure.

December 5.

We have received the Moniteurs to the 28 h ult. It appears from them that the day of coronation has not been deferred, as has been ſtated in ſome papers. They ſpeak poſitively of its being ſettled to take place laſt Sunday.

The Pope reached Paris on the 25th.—Bonaparte made haſte to pay his reſpects to him.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is collecting an immenſe army upon the frontiers of Ruſſian Poland, and the Emperor of the French is drawing troops from the Interior of France to the Banks of the Rhine.

December 6.

The letters brought by the Prince of Wales packet, from Liſbon, were delivered out this morning. Mr. Frere has left Madrid, as appears by the following extract of a private letter from Liſbon, dated Nov. 21.

"Mr. Frere and Mr. Hunter have certainly left Madrid, and no hope now remains that a war with Spain can be avoided; the diſpatches ſent home by the Diana were, it is ſaid, very warm and hoſtile; as yet there are no movements here demonſtrative of any change of ſyſtem, but we cannot indulge the hope of being permitted to remain neutral as on former occaſions."

The anſwer of the Spaniſh Government was ſent by the Diana, which left Liſbon on the 14th ult. nine days before the Prince of Wales; but ſhe is not yet arrived.

No doubt of a war with Spain now remains—indeed we have long ceaſed to entertain any doubt upon the ſubject.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 16, 1805.

THE Houſe was informed, that the Senate, in conſequence of the abſence of the Vice-Preſident of the United States, had appointed Mr. Anderſon, Preſident, *pro hac vice*. [☞ Mr. Burr it is ſaid, has ſet off for New-Jerſey, to take his trial for the "*murder*" of Gen. Hamilton.]

The Secretary of War laid two reports on military petitions, before the houſe, which were read and committed.

The 1805 Appropriation bill was taken up, in committee, the blanks filled; the bill reported to the Houſe; and ordered to be engroſſed.

Thurſday, on motion of Mr. Randolph, an additional item was made to the 1805 Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the houſe went into committee, on a bill *for making further proviſion for the extinguiſhment of the debts due from the United States*; which was agreed to, reported to the Houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed. [☞ *In this bill proviſion is made for the payment of certain debts which have been liquidated at the Treaſury. Several motions to provide for unliquidated claims, were made, and negatived. The duration of the bill is limited to three years.*]

Friday, January 18.

Several bills were reported, which ſhall receive attention in more mature ſtages.

The bill for the relief of the widow Hazen, relict of Gen. Hazen, was received from the Senate, and after being amended, paſſed both branches. [☞ *By this bill ſhe is allowed a penſion for life, from the 4th of Feb. 1803, of two hundred dollars, per. ann.*]

A bill for the relief of the ſufferers by fire, in New-York, was read twice, and referred.

Mr. Sloan moved a reſolution, that after the 4th July, 1805, all blacks, born in the diſtrict ſhall be free, on arriving at a certain age. After ſeveral queſtions, decided by Yeas and Nays, the reſolution was negatived—Yeas 31, Nays 77.

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims, made report on the application and repreſentation of ſundry citizens of various parts of the United States, purchaſers of Georgia Lands; which was referred to a Committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed with the documents. [☞ *It was moved, that it be made the order of the day, for the third of March next, which was negatived, only 30 members being in favour of it.*]

Monday, January 21.

Private and local buſineſs engroſſed the principal attention of the Houſe this day.—A memorial in behalf of the Quakers for a law to prevent the importation of negroes, was the only article of a general nature brought forward.

A report was received, unfavourable to the prayer of the petition of the ſugar refiners, to be allowed a drawback.

Tuesday, January 22.

The military officers rations bill was read twice—and an order paſſed, calling on the Secretary of war, for a return of the number of troops, officers, and ſtations.

Wednesday, January 23.

A liſt of all the perſons who have obtained Patents, with the dates of the grant of the ſame, was directed to be laid before the houſe.

The Secretary of State communicated a ſtatement of the American ſeamen impreſſed by the belligerent nations. [☞ *The documents contained the names of 1538 ſeamen, impreſſed ſince the commencement of the preſent war in Europe.—The report and documents were ordered to be printed.*]

The Secretary of the Treaſury was called upon for a return of foreign ſhipping paying additional duties, and the produce of the light money paid into the Treaſury.

Several bills from the Senate were received.—One for making an appropriation for the navy of the United States, for 1805, with an amendment, which received the *unanimous* approbation of the houſe.

Mr. Crowninſhield, after a number of introductory obſervations, offered the following reſolution:—

Reſolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be inſtructed to inquire if any, and what further proviſion be neceſſary for the protection of the commerce and ſeamen of the United States; and to inquire whether any foreign country has made any late regulations with a view to monopoliſe any branch of the American carrying trade, to the excluſive benefit of ſuch foreign country, or which in their operation may be injurious to the agricultural and commercial intereſt of the United States.—And alſo to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation from the United States, of all goods and merchandize whatever, in foreign ſhips bound to any port with which the veſſels of the United States are not allowed communication, or where a free and unreſtrained trade is not permitted in the productions of the United States; and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwiſe.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, who wiſhed for a few days to conſider the ſubject, the reſolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

Thurſday January 24.

The bill making an appropriation for completing the public buildings in the City of Waſhington, has paſſed the Senate.

Dr. Euſtis called up a reſolution which he had before laid on the table, declaring it to be expedient to erect a navy yard adjacent to the ocean, for the reception of the frigates belonging to the United States, on their return from the Mediterranean, which on motion of Mr. Dana was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday next.

Ms. Purviance offered a reſolution for referring the propriety of giving the Diſtrict of Columbia a local legiſlature, to the Sec[illegible]ney-General, to report thereon the next ſeſſion.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee of claims on the petition of the Yazoo Claimants was poſtponed until Monday.

BY THE MAILS.

ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 180[illegible]

ON Monday, the members compoſing the Legiſlative Council, viz. Meſſrs. Julian Poidras, John Watkins, Benjamin Morgan, Eugene Dorſiere, George Pollock, William Mikoff, William Kenner, met, and ſent Mr. Workman their Secretary, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him, they would meet the next day at the Town Hall and be ready to receive any information he might be pleaſed to give them reſpecting their duties.

Yeſterday the Governor met the Legiſlative Council, and delivered an appropriate addreſs. [☞ *In this ſpeech, Gov. Claiborne congratulated the Council on the meeting and among other things, pointed out to them that their firſt duty was to provide a ſyſtem of civil and criminal juriſprudence, adapted as much as poſſible to the habits of the citizens;—the next to provide for the intereſt convenience, and comfort of New-Orleans as the centre, to which the Miſſouri, the Ohio, the Miſſiſippi, and other tributary ſtreams would annually convey their treaſures;—to provide for the intereſts of agriculture;—for the education of youth;—to promote literature and literary inſtitutions;—to encourage Miniſters of the Goſpel;—and to organize the militia of the territory. Such are ſome of the duties pointed out, in what we deem a very excellent ſpeech.*]

BALTIMORE, January 22.

Five ſail of veſſels are ſtranded to the ſouth-ward of Cape-Hatteras, every ſoul on board of which periſhed. Among them were the ſch. Polly and Peggy, of Norfolk, and a ſchooner from New-York, with 30 paſſengers. A ſhip is aſhore on Roanoke, one on Hog-Iſland and one at the pitch of the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

On Monday laſt the Senate of Pennſylvania decided on the articles of impeachment againſt the honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court:—Thirteen of the Members voted for condemning, and eleven for acquitting them.—They are therefore acquitted as no perſon can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members preſent.

nels and nine of high rank, beſides all the other principal officers of the government and army then at the Cape; the captain and all the officers of a Britiſh man of war; about 30 Americans; a great number of the white French inhabitants of the moſt reſpectable claſs, and an enormous croud of mulatto and black wenches. The table was ſurrounded by ſoldiers to keep off the rabble, who had ruſhed in, in ſhoals, to ſee this elegant ſight, and a grand band of muſic played the whole time we were eating. This dinner came nearer to the idea one would form of a feaſt of the gods of fabulous hiſtory, than any thing I have ever ſeen or heard of, and I am confident that nothing in America ever equalled it for ſplendour, variety, or luxury.

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LONDON November 26. 1804.

IT is ſaid that government yeſterday received from the Continent, the very important intelligence that the Auſtrian Ambaſſador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the Court of Peterſburgh, the Emperors of France and Auſtria having agreed on the attack and conqueſt of European Turkey. Private letters add that the King of Pruſſia had declared himſelf hoſtile to this new plan of aggrandizement.

Bonaparte has furniſhed another comment upon the Law of Nations, in the ſtoppage and robbery of Mr. Wagſtaff, the Britiſh Meſſenger, on his way to Berlin, with diſpatches. This act of highway robbery and felony was committed on the 13th, at noon day, between Rhena and Schwerin, by ſix French ſoldiers, one of whom was of a ſuperior rank to the reſt within cannon ſhot of the out-poſts of the French army in Hanover.—They robbed Mr. Wagſtaff and a Hanoverian Courier, who was with him, of the diſpatches, and made the ſtricteſt ſearch leſt they ſhould have omitted any of the official papers.—They dragged them both out of the carriage, and beat them moſt unmercifully. They tore their clothes, ranſacked their pockets, and robbed them of their watches, money, and every article except their wearing apparel. They tore the inſignia from Mr. Wagſtaff's breaſt, and then tied him and the Hanoverian to two ſeparate trees, in an adjoining wood. After ſome time Mr. Wagſtaff contrived to releaſe himſelf and the courier, and imagining, of courſe, that it was perfectly unneceſſary for him to proceed to Berlin without the diſpatches, returned to London, where he arrived yeſterday.

The diſpatches of which Mr. Wagſtaff was the bearer, were fortunately of no great conſequence; they contained merely the remonſtrance of our court upon the ſeizure of Sir George Rumbold.

No man will heſitate one moment in pronouncing this outrage to have been committed by the orders of Bonaparte.

A private letter from Paris, of the 29th ult. ſtates, that Bonaparte has ſeldom been ſeen in ſuch a violent rage, as when he received the information of the capture of the Spaniſh frigates by our cruizers. This news was brought him from his Ambaſſador, Simonville, at the Hague, by a courier, who arrived at Paris, paſt eleven o'clock at night, on the 24th ult. and late as it was, he not only ordered Talleyrand immediately to attend him, but ſent for the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Ambaſſadors, whom he treated in a manner as might be expected from an enraged diſappointed deſpot. They remained with him until two o'clock the next morning; and before they went to bed, ſent couriers to their reſpective courts, as Talleyrand did to the French Charge d Affaires at Madrid and Liſbon. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th, Bonaparte convoked the military ſection of his Council of State, at which Generals Berthier, Angereau, Bournonville and Laſnes, were preſent. After it had broken up, orders were ſent to ſeveral corps in the interior, to march towards the Spaniſh frontiers. It was therefore reported and believed at Paris, that another Camp would be formed near Bayonne, under the command of Angereau or Laſnes. From the almoſt daily conferences of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador with Talleyrand ſince, to which the Portugueſe Ambaſſador has often been invited, it is ſuppoſed that Bonaparte has threatened Spain and Portugal with ſome new violent meaſures, or demanded ſome new exorbitant ſacrifices. Among the members of the French Diplomatic Corps in France, it is rumoured, that [illegible] have been ordered to inſiſt upon an immediate declaration of war againſt England, under threats, in caſe of diſobedience, of ſeeing the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ports garriſoned by French troops, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe provinces uſed as conquered countries by numerous French armies!

December 2.

Yeſterday we received, via Jerſey, accounts from Corunna to the 18th November, which ſtate that every thing there indicated an immediate rupture with England, and that it was momentarily expected the batteries would fire upon the Engliſh ſquadron cruizing off the port.

Still, however, the ſame extraordinary uncertainty and ſuſpence, which we noticed in our laſt number, as involving our negociations with Spain, ſtill exiſt, and nothing has occurred to warrant a decided opinion as to its reſult. We learn from the Hague, that the Spaniſh miniſter there, on receiving a meſſenger from the Chevalier D'Anduaga, immediately communicated the detention of the Spaniſh frigates to the Batavian Directory, and ſent off his Secretary of legation with diſpatches to Madrid. M D'Anduaga anxiouſly looks for the return of this meſſenger, as he expects to receive by him his definitive orders.

Through the ſame channel we learn, that the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid preſented an energetic note to the Spaniſh cabinet on the ſubject of the capture of its frigates; that ſeveral councils had been held in conſequence; and that the reſult of theſe had been the iſſuing of orders through the naval and military departments of the Government for an extenſive armament. Admiral Gravini was hourly expected from France, to ſuperintend the equipment of the fleet.

December 3.

It is underſtood that if a rupture ſhould take place between France and Ruſſia, the Court of Vienna is reſolved to form an army of obſervation on the frontiers.

The Auſtrian government of Tyrol is making preparations to draw a cordon of troops between that country and Italy.

Parliament will certainly meet on the 15th of January; but we underſtand that, after voting the cuſtomary addreſs of thanks to the King for his ſpeech from the throne, both Houſes will adjourn to the 22d of the ſame month.

A Swede which left the Texel on the 25th ult. has brought intelligence to our ſquadron, that 50,000 French troops are now advancing into Holland, ſuppoſed with orders to march and take poſſeſſion of Hamburgh and Swediſh Pomerania.

Notice has been ſtuck up at Lloyd's, that Government is ready to contract for a number of veſſels (tranſports) of from 130 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to enquire into or ſtate the object of this meaſure.

December 5.

We have received the Moniteurs to the 28th ult. It appears from them that the day of coronation has not been deferred, as has been ſtated in ſome papers. They ſpeak poſitively of its being ſettled to take place laſt Sunday.

The Pope reached Paris on the 25th.—Bonaparte made haſte to pay his reſpects to him.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is collecting an immenſe army upon the frontiers of Ruſſian Poland, and the Emperor of the French is drawing troops from the Interior of France to the Banks of the Rhine.

December 6.

The letters brought by the Prince of Wales packet, from Liſbon, were delivered out this morning. Mr. Frere has left Madrid, as appears by the following extract of a private letter from Liſbon, dated Nov. 21.

"Mr. Frere and Mr. Hunter have certainly left Madrid, and no hope now remains that a war with Spain can be avoided; the diſpatches ſent home by the Diana were, it is ſaid, very warm and hoſtile; as yet there are no movements here demonſtrative of any change of ſyſtem, but we cannot indulge the hope of being permitted to remain neutral as on former occaſions."

The anſwer of the Spaniſh Government was ſent by the Diana, which left Liſbon on the 14th ult. nine days before the Prince of Wales; but ſhe is not yet arrived.

No doubt of a war with Spain now remains—indeed we have long ceaſed to entertain any doubt upon the ſubject.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 16, 1805.

THE Houſe was informed, that the Senate, in conſequence of the abſence of the Vice-Preſident of the United States, had appointed Mr. Anderſon, Preſident, *pro hac vice.* [☞ Mr. Burr it is ſaid, has ſet off for New-Jerſey, to take his trial for the "*murder*" of Gen. Hamilton.]

The Secretary of War laid two reports on military petitions, before the houſe, which were read and committed.

The 1805 Appropriation bill was taken up, in committee, the blanks filled; the bill reported to the Houſe; and ordered to be engroſſed.

Thurſday, on motion of Mr. Randolph, an additional item was made to the 1805 Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the houſe went into committee, on a bill *for making further proviſion for the extinguiſhment of the debts due from the United States*; which was agreed to, reported to the Houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed. [☞ *In this bill proviſion is made for the payment of certain debts which have been liquidated at the Treaſury. Several motions to provide for unliquidated claims, were made, and negatived. The duration of the bill is limited to three years.*]

Friday, January 18.

Several bills were reported, which ſhall receive attention in more mature ſtages.

The bill for the relief of the widow Hazen, relict of Gen. Hazen, was received from the Senate, and after being amended, paſſed both branches. [☞ *By this bill ſhe is allowed a penſion for life, from the 4th of Feb. 1803. of two hundred dollars, per. ann.*]

A bill for the relief of the ſufferers by fire, in New-York, was read twice, and referred.

Mr. Sloan moved a reſolution, that after the 4th July, 1805, all blacks, born in the diſtrict ſhall be free, on arriving at a certain age. After ſeveral queſtions, decided by Yeas and Nays, the reſolution was negatived—Yeas 31, Nays 77.

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims, made report on the application and repreſentation of ſundry citizens of various parts of the United States, purchaſers of Georgia Lands; which was referred to a Committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed with the documents. [☞ *It was moved, that it be made the order of the day, for the third of March next, which was negatived, only 30 members being in favour of it.*]

Monday, January 21.

Private and local buſineſs engroſſed the principal attention of the Houſe this day.—A memorial in behalf of the Quakers for a law to prevent the importation of negroes, was the only article of a general nature brought forward.

A report was received, unfavourable to the prayer of the petition of the ſugar refiners, to be allowed a drawback.

Tuesday, January 22.

The military officers rations bill was read twice—and an order paſſed, calling on the Secretary of war, for a return of the number of troops, officers, and ſtations.

Wednesday, January 23.

A liſt of all the perſons who have obtained Patents, with the dates of the grant of the ſame, was directed to be laid before the houſe.

The Secretary of State communicated a ſtatement of the American ſeamen impreſſed by the belligerent nations. [☞ *The documents contained the names of 1538 ſeamen, impreſſed ſince the commencement of the preſent war in Europe.—The report and documents were ordered to be printed.*]

The Secretary of the Treaſury was called upon for a return of foreign ſhipping paying additional duties, and the produce of the light money paid into the Treaſury.

Several bills from the Senate were received.—One for making an appropriation for the navy of the United States, for 1805, with an amendment, which received the *unanimous* approbation of the houſe.

Mr. Crowninſhield, after a number of introductory obſervations, offered the following reſolution:—

Reſolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be inſtructed to inquire if any, and what further proviſion be neceſſary for the protection of the commerce and ſeamen of the United States; and to inquire whether any foreign country has made any late regulations with a view to monopoliſe any branch of the American carrying trade, to the excluſive benefit of ſuch foreign country, or which in their operation may be injurious to the agricultural and commercial intereſt of the United States.—And alſo to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation from the United States, of all goods and merchandize whatever, in foreign ſhips bound to any port with which the veſſels of the United States are not allowed communication, or where a free and unreſtrained trade is not permitted in the productions of the United States; and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwiſe.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, who wiſhed for a few days to conſider the ſubject, the reſolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

Thursday January 24.

The bill making an appropriation for completing the public buildings in the City of Waſhington, has paſſed the Senate.

Dr. Euſtis called up a reſolution which he had before laid on the table, declaring it to be expedient to erect a navy yard adjacent to the ocean, for the reception of the frigates belonging to the United States, on their return from the Mediterranean, which on motion of Mr. Dana was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday next.

Ms. Purviance offered a reſolution for referring the propriety of giving the Diſtrict of Columbia a local legiſlature, to the Secre[illegible]ney-General, to report thereon the next ſeſſion.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee of claims on the petition of the Yazoo Claimants was poſtponed until Monday.

BY THE MAILS.

ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1804.

ON Monday, the members compoſing the Legiſlative Council, viz. Meſſrs. Julian Poidras, John Watkins, Benjamin Morgan, Eugene Dorſiere, George Pollock, William Mikoff, William Kenner, met, and ſent Mr. Workman their Secretary, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him, they would meet the next day at the Town Hall and be ready to receive any information he might be pleaſed to give them, reſpecting their duties.

Yeſterday the Governor met the Legiſlative Council, and delivered an appropriate addreſs. [☞ *In this ſpeech, Gov. Claiborne congratulated the Council on the meeting; and among other things, pointed out to them, that their firſt duty was to provide a ſyſtem of civil and criminal juriſprudence, adapted as much as poſſible to the habits of the citizens;—the next to provide for the intereſt, convenience, and comfort of New-Orleans, as the centre, to which the Miſſouri, the Ohio, the Miſſiſippi, and other tributary ſtreams would annually convey their treaſures;—to provide for the intereſts of agriculture;—for the education of youth;—to promote literature and literary inſtitutions;—to encourage Miniſters of the Goſpel;—and to organize the militia of the territory. Such are ſome of the duties pointed out, in what we deem a very excellent ſpeech.*]

BALTIMORE, January 22.

Five ſail of veſſels are ſtranded to the ſouth-ward of Cape-Hatteras, every ſoul on board of which periſhed. Among them were the ſch. Polly and Peggy, of Norfolk, and a ſchooner from New-York, with 30 paſſengers. A ſhip is aſhore on Roanoke, one on Hog-Iſland and one at the pitch of the Capes.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

On Monday laſt, the Senate of Pennſylvania decided on the articles of impeachment againſt the honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court:—Thirteen of the Members voted for condemning, and eleven for acquitting them.—They are therefore acquitted, as no perſon can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members preſent.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

The exertions of the Mayor and Corporation are unremitted to meet the increasing neceſſities of the poor. The *families* already on the penſion liſt, and who receive daily contributions, amount to nearly 600, that is, on a moderate calculation, to *three thouſand* ſouls; and from every appearance the number of families will equal *one thouſand*, or *five thouſand* ſouls, in the courſe of this week. Fuel is the moſt oppreſſive article: Wood being 22 dollars per cord.

Notwithſtanding the humane and unremitted exertions of all the Societies, the wants of the people are ſo far from ſupplied, that they muſt now daily increaſe, in almoſt arithmetical pregreſſion. It is therefore the deſign of this article to endeavour to awaken and to keep alive individual charities. It is our opinion that it has become barely ſo much an affair of choice as of neceſſity. Numbers of our fellow-citizens, muſt abſolutely periſh through want and from cold, or be driven into a ſtate of deſperation, bordering upon madneſs, and of which no one can forſee the conſequences, unleſs great and unremitted exertions are made.

January 24.

MONUMENT OF MUNIFICENCE.

Amongſt thoſe who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this emergency, we are authoriſed by the City Inſpector to mention the name of a flour merchant, who yeſterday ſent a donation to the Alms-Houſe of no leſs than *twenty-one barrels* of ſuperfine flour, worth now upwards of two hundred and forty dollars.—This donation, large as it was, was accompanied with an aſſurance from this generous man, that when it was expended, more was ready.—The name of this gentleman is John Townſend.

The following note is juſt received from Mr. Pintard:

"The number of applicants for proviſions and fuel increaſe daily. The Committee of Supplies meet every afternoon at the Alms-Houſe, attending the expenditures of the day, and making the neceſſary proviſions for the morrow. A favorable contract was made yeſterday for four hundred logs of ſhare and round timber, equal to one hundred loads of wood. A very large quantity of this article lies at the different lumber-yards and ſaw-pits along the North-River, which will afford a conſiderable ſupply of fuel for ſome time. We are happy to add, that the proprietors are generally diſpoſed to ſell the ſame at a very moderate price.

Melancholly occurrence.—On Wedneſday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, John Craig, Adolphus Harris, and John Neſbitt, three apprentice lads of Mr. Hugh M'Intire, pilot-cutter, during the abſence of their maſter on the ice in the North-River, to the bottom of Warren ſtreet, with an intention of croſſing to the Jerſey ſhore: but, painful to relate, they have not ſince been heard of! It is hoped this ſad diſaſter will be a caution to parents, guardians and maſters, to reſtrain all under their care from thus jeopardizing their exiſtence.

February 2.

On Thurſday evening the Concert of ſacred Muſic for the benefit of the Poor, in the French Church in Pine-ſtreet, was reſpectably attended. Upwards of 400 dollars was raiſed.

The price of wood is rapidly decreaſing. Some wood was ſold yeſterday for twenty ſhillings a load.

The Britiſh frigate Revolutionaire, Capt. Cheſham, from Norfolk, arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook.

BOSTON, February 1.

THE LATE STORM.

During the prevalence of the late ſevere N. E. ſtorm, diſtreſſing apprehenſions were experienced, that it would be followed by melancholy tidings, from the coaſt. Thoſe fears are ſadly realized.

The ſchooner Favorite, Perley, which ſailed hence on Saturday for Liſbon, was driven on ſhore at Rocky-Point, on Monday morning, and bilged. A large part of the cargo is expected to be ſaved.—The Ceres, Hopſon, which alſo ſailed from hence the ſame day, proceeded for ſea.

The brig Paulina, Prince, 34 days from Guadaloupe, is on ſhore at Nantaſket-Beach.—She will not ſuffer greatly. On Saturday evening previous to the gale, Capt. P. ſaw ſeveral veſſels ſtanding into the Bay.

The brig Jane, Fuller, from Martinique, run on ſhore near Monument Point, on Tueſday afternoon laſt. No lives loſt. It was feared the veſſel and cargo would be loſt.

A ſhip and one or two other veſſels are ſaid to have been wrecked near Salter's Beach.

Two ſhips are ſaid to be on ſhore, on Race-Point, and three veſſels at Scituate.

Loss of Ship Hibernia.

The ſhip Hibernia, Capt. Farrill, ſailed from this port for Trinidad, on Saturday laſt.—A gentleman, arrived in town on Wedneſday, expreſs from Plymouth, we learn, that the above ſhip drove aſhore at that place, on Monday afternoon about five o'clock, a mile and a half to the S. of the Point—ſhe ſtruck, and her ſtern drove above a quarter of a mile from her head; the cargo which conſiſted of ſalt fiſh, is ſcattered along-ſhore, that in her bows being principally hogſheads is ſtill in her. The Captain and all the crew (amounting to twelve perſons) excepting the firſt mate, (who was found waſhed to the helm, and taken from thence almoſt lifeleſs) periſhed.—The ſhip and cargo was owned by the Captain. Our informant further adds, that every poſſible exertion was made by the inhabitants of Plymouth, to reſcue the unfortunate ſufferers from their diſtreſſed ſituation; but owing to the violence of the ſtorm, and the heavy ſea which was then running, they were unable to render any aſſiſtance until the tide had ebbed; although fires were kept burning on the beach, during the whole night. Eight of the bodies were found, and carried to Plymouth for interment.

At the ſame time a ſchooner, name unknown, was drove on ſhore, at a ſhort diſtance from where the ſhip ſtruck, and immediately went to pieces. It is feared every ſoul on board was loſt.

Loss of brig Ann.

A gentleman arrived in town on Wedneſday from Duxbury, informs, that the brig Ann, Capt. Lathrop, was drove on ſhore at Duxbury-Beach, on Monday night laſt, about 11 o'clock. The crew got on ſhore ſafe, and it is expected the cargo will be ſaved. The Ann is owned by Mr. William Parſons, of this town. Capt. Lathrop informs, that he ſaw a brig aſhore at Race-Point; as he paſſed that place, but could not underſtand who ſhe was.

Fears are entertained for the ſafety of a Spaniſh Brig, which ſailed from this place on Saturday laſt, in Company with the above outward bound veſſels; though no particulars of her fate have come to hand.

February 6.

FROM SPAIN.

The ſch. Mary, Capt. Howe, of Boſton, has arrived at New-York, from St. Lucar, which place he left 25th Nov. He informs, that an Engliſh ſquadron was off Cadiz, and they boarded all veſſels bound in or out of the different ports of Spain. After a proclamation had been publiſhed, and *Te Deum* been ſung for the reſtoration of health at Cadiz, the fever had again broken out and it had become very ſickly.—It was ſtill ſick'y at Carthagena, and at Gibraltar. The Eſſex American frigate was lying at Cadiz, 15th November.

PROVISIONS.

Proviſions are very high in our markets.—*Turkies* have been ſold at 20 cents per lb. *Veal* at 14, *Eggs* at 125 cents per doz. and other articles proportionably high. The ſubject of *forestalling* and *regrating* calls loudly for legiſlative attention.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York on the 1ſt inſt. of the ſhip Guardian, Capt. Duplex, in 44 days from Dublin, Iriſh papers to the 10th of December have been received, containing London news to the 6th of December incluſive, ten days later than by former arrivals.—The moſt important and intereſting articles received by this arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the ſubſcription for re-building the Bridge over Howland's Ferry is revived; and that ſuch ſpirited exertions are making, to fill it up, as to give us reaſon to believe that the object will be effected; and that Rhode-Iſland, juſtly entitled "the paradiſe of New-England," will thus be connected with the Continent, in ſuch a manner as to enſure it that importance and wealth which its natural ſituation demands.—A communication on this ſubject came too late for this day's Mercury, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.

The ſouthern papers are replete with narratives of the active efforts, and acknowledgments of the offerings making by the liberal and public ſpirited, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, to relieve the diſtreſſes of the indigent in theſe cities, at this inclement ſeaſon.

A Soup-Houſe was opened at Baltimore, on the 23d ult. for ſupplying the poor of that city, with good and wholeſome Soup, gratis, during the inclement ſeaſon.

By accounts from Norfolk, Baltimore, New-York Boſton &c. we are informed, that the loſſes and diſtreſſes at ſea have been uncommonly ſevere and numerous, during the late ſtorms, and fears are entertained that a knowledge of new calamities will be added to the liſt of the loſſes of lives and property which has already been great, almoſt without a parallel.

Want of room prevents our given, in this day's Mercury, a particular detail of diſtreſſes calculated to awaken the ſenſibility of every feeling mind.

The report of the loſs of the armed ſhip Sampſon from New-York for St. Domingo (ſays a late New-York paper) begins to be unfounded.

☞ *NOTICE*

Is hereby given, that the Poor of this town, may be ſupplied, (from twelve until two o'clock, every day,) during this inclement ſeaſon, with good and wholeſome Soup, without charge, and in ſufficient quantity to ſupport their families, by application at the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Moſes, No. 6, Mill-Street—where vegetables, or other ingredients, for making Soup, will be thankfully received from the benevolent and humane.

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Manager.*
Newport, Feb. 8, 1805.

It is with the moſt heart-moving ſenſations we this day inſert the notice offering aſſiſtance to the poor, in the eſtabliſhment of a *Soup-Houſe*, in this town.—We cannot ſuppreſs our inclination to inform the public, that this eſtabliſhment, calculated and intended to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the widow and fatherleſs, and thoſe who have none to help them, has originated in the bounty of Mrs. ANN B. POLLOCK of South-Carolina, now reſiding in this town, who has provided the materials at her own expenſe.

We are informed that Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS keeper of the alms and work-houſes, in this town, has gratuitouſly undertaken the management of this charitable inſtitution.

The conduct of Mrs. POLLOCK merits, and will receive, the gratitude of the public, but her beſt reward will be in the reflections of her own mind. Mr. WILLIAMS by his gratuitous aſſiſtance, has exhibited a trait of humanity which entitles him to the gratitude of all who "feel for other's woes."

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Direct the wanderer, dry the widow's tear,
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"*Open thy mouth—judge righteouſly, and plead the cauſe of the poor and needy,*" can ſeldom be more feelingly addreſſed to the rich, than at preſent.—The diſtreſſes of our poor are daily accumulating, and, unleſs the hand of charity is promptly extended to ſupport them, they will ſink in ſorrow, and be overwhelmed with the billows of affliction.—Let me beſeech, O let me beſeech you, ye ſons and daughters of affluence—ye who are ſurrounded by the luxuries of life, and drink your wine with a merry heart, think how the mercileſs tempeſt howls through the open cottage, and well-nigh congeals the tear of affection, ſuſpended from the eye of maternal tenderneſs!—What parent, unmoved into floods of tender ſorrow, can withſtand the cries of hungry babes—or turn a deaf ear to the voice of ſupplicating innocence.—But alas! there are many in diſtreſs—Many, who once cheered by the ſunſhine of proſperity, and daily accuſtomed to the voice of plenty, are now pining in wretchedneſs, and, wet with the tears of ſorrow, made inconceivably diſtreſſing, from the ſad remembrance of better days.—*He*, ſaith Solomon, *that deſpiſeth his neighbour, ſinneth: but he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.*—The Town of Newport, amid the diſtreſſes of this uncommonly ſevere winter, can preſent to view a large number of its inhabitants, who are actually ſuffering for want of the neceſſaries of life.—Many of them ſupport, in ſilent ſorrow, ſuch ſcenes of diſtreſs—ſuch heart-rending agonies, as would melt the ſoul of a Stoic into floods of tenderneſs. Educated, perhaps, in the boſom of plenty, if not affluence, they poſſeſs that dignity of ſoul, the pride of man, and, under proper influence, the ornament of the human character, which prefers ſufferance extreme, to the ungraceful—the humiliating ſituation of becoming beggars—to be refuſed, perhaps the crumbs which fall from the table of ſome unfeeling monſter.

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—At Fort-Wolcott (in this harbour) on Thurſday laſt, Dr. *George Dill.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 8.

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Ship Hope, Howard,	Rotterdam
Brig Swift, Bullock,	St. Kitts
Edward, Atwater,	Martinique
Schooner Polly, Dennifon,	St. Sebaſtian
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Wm. & Margaret, Finch,	Kingſton
Laura, Tew,	Weſt-Indies

To Delinquent Subſcribers.

THE ſubſcriber has taken every reaſonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent ſubſcribers to the Newport Mercury, and thoſe indebted for advertiſements, without ſucceſs.—She is now determined to adopt ſome new method—conſequently an agreement has been made with GEORGE TILLMAN, Eſq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years ſtanding) that remain unſettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Thoſe who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon ſo *ſhort* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *ſixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

Newport, February 8, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling Houſe and other buildings thereon ſituate in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles South-weſt from Wickford, on the country road.—Alſo one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grift-Mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there is three ſeparate mill ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill.—Alſo eleven acres of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots.—For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber,

BENJAH WAITE.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.

North Kingſtown, February 6, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the ſubſcribers commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at their reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the 4th inſt. being the time allowed by ſaid Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, } *Com.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ANN ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 8, 1805.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

THE Creditors of ASA FELLOWS, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Saddler, are hereby notified to appear, before the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this State, at the Seſſion to be holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of February inſt. to ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act, made and paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Secry.*

Newport, February 8, 1805.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

The exertions of the Mayor and Corporation are unremitted to meet the increasing neceſſities of the poor. The *families* already on the peniion liſt, and who receive daily contributions, amount to nearly 600, that is, on a moderate calculation, to *three thousand* ſouls; and from every appearance the number of families will equal *one thousand*, or *five thousand* ſouls, in the courſe of this week. Fuel is the moſt oppreſſive article: —Wood being 22 dollars per cord.

Notwithſtanding the humane and unremitted exertions of all the Societies, the wants of the people are ſo far from ſupplied, that they muſt now daily increaſe, in almoſt arithmetical progreſſion. It is therefore the deſign of this article to endavour to awaken and to keep alive individual charities. It is our opinion that it has become hardly ſo much an affair of choice as of neceſſity. Numbers of our fellow-citizens, muſt abſolutely periſh through want and from cold, or be driven into a ſtate of deſperation, bordering upon madneſs, and of which no one can foreſee the conſequences, unleſs great and unremitted exertions are made.

January 24.

ACCESSARY DE MIT TION.

Amongſt thoſe who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this emergency, we are authoriſed by the City Inſpector to mention the name of a flour merchant, who yeſterday ſent a donation to the Alms-Houſe of no leſs than *twenty-one barrels* of ſuperfine flour, worth now upwards of two hundred and forty dollars.—This donation, large as it was, was accompanied with an intimation from this generous man, that when it was expended, more was ready.—The name of this gentleman is John Townſhend.

The following note is juſt received from Mr. Pintard:

The number of applicants for proviſions and fuel increaſe daily. The Committee of Supplies meet every afternoon at the Alms-Houſe, attending the expenditures of the day, and making the neceſſary proviſions for the morrow. A favorable contract was made yeſterday for four hundred logs of ſquare and round timber, equal to one hundred loads of wood. A very large quantity of this article lies at the different lumber-yards and ſaw-pits along the North-River, which will afford a conſiderable ſupply of fuel for ſome time. We are happy to add, that the proprietors are generally diſpoſed to ſell the ſame at a very moderate price.

Melancholly occurrence.—On Wedneſday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, John Craig, Adolphus Harris, and John Neſbitt, three apprentice lads of Mr. Hugh M'Intire, ſtone-cutter, during the abſence of their maſter, went on the ice in the North-River, at the bottom of Warren ſtreet, with an intention of croſſing to the Jerſey ſhore: but, painful to relate, they have not ſince been heard of! It is hoped this ſad diſaſter will be a caution to parents, guardians and others, to reſtrain all under their care from thus jeopardizing their exiſtence.

February 2.

On Thurſday evening the Concert of ſacred Muſic for the benefit of the Poor, at the French Church in Pine-ſtreet, was reſpectably attended. Upwards of 400 dollars was raiſed.

The price of wood is rapidly decreaſing. Oak wood was ſold yeſterday for twenty ſhillings a load.

The Britiſh frigate Revolutionaire, Capt. Botham, from Norfolk, arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook.

BOSTON, February 1.

THE LATE STORM.

During the prevalence of the late ſevere N. E. ſtorm, diſtreſſing apprehenſions were experienced, that it would be followed by melancholy tidings, from the coaſt. Thoſe fears are ſadly realized.

Schooner Favorite, Perley, which ſailed from hence on Saturday for Liſbon, was driven on ſhore at Rocky-Point, on Monday morning, and bilged. A large part of the cargo is expected to be ſaved.—The Ceres, Sampſon, which alſo ſailed from hence the ſame day, proceeded for ſea.

Brig Paulina, Prince, 34 days from Guadaloupe, is on ſhore at Nantaſket-Beach—will not ſuffer greatly. On Saturday evening previous to the gale, Capt. P. ſaw ſeveral veſſels ſtanding into the Bay.

Brig Jane, Foſter, from Martinique, run on ſhore near Monument-Point, on Tueſday afternoon laſt. No lives loſt. It was feared veſſel and cargo would be loſt.

A ſhip and one or two other veſſels are ſaid to have been wrecked near Salter's Beach.

Two ſhips are ſaid to be on ſhore, on Race-Point, and three veſſels at Scituate.

Loss of Ship Hibernia.

The Hibernia, Capt. Farrill, failed from this port for Trinidad, on Saturday laſt.—A gentleman, arrived in town on Wedneſday, expreſs from Plymouth, we learn, that the above ſhip drove aſhore at that place, on Monday afternoon about five o'clock a mile and a half to the S. of the Point—ſhe ſtruck, and her ſtern drove above a quarter of a mile from her head; the cargo which was in her ſtern, is ſcattered along-ſhore; that in her bows being principally hogſheads is ſtill in her. The Captain and all the crew (amounting to twelve perſons) excepting the firſt mate, (who was found laſhed to the helm, and taken from thence almoſt lifeleſs) periſhed.—The ſhip and cargo was owned by the Captain. Our informant further adds, that every poſſible exertion was made by the inhabitants of Plymouth, to reſcue the unfortunate ſufferers from their diſtreſſed ſituation; but owing to the violence of the ſtorm, and the heavy ſea which was then running, they were unable to render any aſſiſtance until the tide had ebbed; although fires were kept burning on the beach, during the whole night. Eight of the bodies were found, and carried to Plymouth for interment.

At the ſame time a ſchooner, name unknown, was drove on ſhore, at a ſhort diſtance from where the ſhip ſtruck, and immediately went to pieces. It is feared every ſoul on board was loſt.

Loss of brig Ann.

A gentleman arrived in town on Wedneſday from Duxbury, informs, that the brig Ann, Capt. Lathrop, was drove on ſhore at Duxbury-Beach, on Monday night laſt, about 11 o'clock. The crew got on ſhore ſafe, and it is expected the cargo will be ſaved. The Ann is owned by Mr. William Parſons, of this town. Capt. Lathrop informs, that he ſaw a brig aſhore at Race-Point; as he paſſed that place, but could not underſtand who ſhe was.

Fears are entertained for the ſafety of a Spaniſh Brig, which ſailed from this place on Saturday laſt, in Company with the above outward bound veſſels; though no particulars of her fate have come to hand.

February 6.

FROM SPAIN.

The ſch. Mary, Capt. Howe, of Boſton, has arrived at New-York, from St. Lucar, which place he left 25th Nov. He informs, that an Engliſh ſquadron was off Cadiz, and they boarded all veſſels bound in or out of the different ports of Spain. After a proclamation had been publiſhed, and *Te Deum* been ſung for the reſtoration of health at Cadiz, the fever had again broken out and it had become very ſickly.—It was ſtill ſick'y at Carthagena, and at Gibraltar. The Eſſex American frigate was lying at Cadiz, 15th November.

PROVISIONS.

Proviſions are very high in our markets.—*Turkies* have been ſold at 20 cents per lb. *Veal* at 14, *Eggs* at 125 cents per doz. and other articles proportionably high. The ſubject of *forestalling* and *regrating* calls loudly for legiſlative attention.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, February 9, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York on the 1ſt inſt. of the ſhip Guardian, Capt. Duplex, in 44 days from Dublin, Iriſh papers to the 10th of December have been received, containing London news to the 6th of December incluſive, ten days later than by former arrivals.—The moſt important and intereſting articles received by this arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the ſubſcription for re-building the Bridge over Howland's Ferry is revived; and that ſuch ſpirited exertions are making, to fill it up, as to give us reaſon to believe that the object will be effected; and that Rhode-Iſland, juſtly entitled "the paradiſe of New-England," will thus be connected with the Continent, in ſuch a manner as to enſure it that importance and wealth which its natural ſituation demands.—A communication on this ſubject came too late for this day's Mercury, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.

The ſouthern papers are replete with narratives of the active efforts, and acknowledgments of the offerings making by the liberal and public ſpirited, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, to relieve the diſtreſſes of the indigent in theſe cities, at this inclement ſeaſon.

A Soup-Houſe was opened at Baltimore, on the 23d ult. for ſupplying the poor of that city, with good and wholeſome Soup, gratis, during the inclement ſeaſon.

By accounts from Norfolk, Baltimore, New-York, Boſton, &c. we are informed, that the loſſes and diſtreſſes at ſea have been uncommonly ſevere and numerous, during the late ſtorms, and fears are entertained that a knowledge of new calamities will be added to the liſt of the loſs of lives and property which has already been great, almoſt without a parallel.

Want of room prevents our given, in this day's Mercury, a particular detail of diſtreſſes calculated to awaken the ſenſibility of every feeling mind.

The report of the loſs of the armed ſhip Sampſon, from New-York for St. Domingo, is (ſays a late New-York paper) ſuppoſed to be unfounded.

☞ *NOTICE*

Is hereby given, that the Poor of this town, may be ſupplied, (from twelve until two o'clock, every day,) during this inclement ſeaſon, with good and wholeſome Soup, without charge, and in ſufficient quantity to ſupport their families, by application at the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Moſes, No. 6, Mill-Street—where vegetables, or other ingredients, for making Soup, will be thankfully received from the benevolent and humane.

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Manager.*
Newport, Feb. 8, 1805.

It is with the moſt heart-moving ſenſations we this day inſert the notice offering aſſiſtance to the poor, in the eſtabliſhment of a *Soup-House*, in this town.—We cannot ſuppreſs our inclination to inform the public, that this eſtabliſhment, calculated and intended to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the widow and fatherleſs, and thoſe who have none to help them, has originated in the bounty of Mrs. Ann S. POLLOCK of South-Carolina, now reſiding in this town, who has provided the materials at her own expenſe.

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Laura, Tew,	Weſt-Indies

To Delinquent Subscribers.

THE ſubſcriber has taken every reaſonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent ſubſcribers to the Newport Mercury, and thoſe indebted for advertiſements, without ſucceſs.—She is now determined to adopt ſome new method—conſequently an agreement has been made with GOULD & HILLIMAN, Eſqrs. to collect all accounts (of more than three years ſtanding) that remain unſettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Thoſe who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon ſo *ſhort* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *ſixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

Newport, February 8, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles South-weſt from Wickford, on the country road.—Alſo one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grift-Mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there's three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill.—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots.—For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber,

BENJAH WAITE.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.

North-Kingſtown, February 6, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at their reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the 4th inſt. being the time allowed by ſaid Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD } *Com.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ANN ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 8, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of ASA FELLOWS, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Saddler, are hereby notified to appear, before the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this State, at their ſeſſion to be holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of February inſt. to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act, made and paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, February 8, 1805

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

[The following lines were occasioned by seeing, about a twelve-month ago, a very pretty girl whose eyes expressed no monastic feelings, confined in a convent at Messina.]

IMMUR'D within the silent convent's gloom,
The chill abodes of superstitious fear,
Whose baleful aspect blights each op'ning bloom,
Whose worship is the agonizing tear.

Sweet maid, with all those charms condemn'd to pine,
While nature ever to her feelings true,
To give regret for what you thus resign,
Shall paint each pleasure in its gayest hue.

Teresa! say, is that benignant Pow'r,
For whom my thoughts with purest fervor glow,
Best worship'd by the monkish forehead's lour,
The tear of anguish and the sigh of woe?

Or by those passions, which around mankind
Shed their soft lustre, and the heart improve?
A spirit lib'ral, open, and refin'd,
Contentment's sonnet, and the smile of love?

Is he more pleas'd, when from the surly reign
Of ruffian winter all the songsters fly;
When dead each flow'ret of the frozen plain,
And clouds and tempests blacken all the sky?

Or when mild spring returns with smiling face,
When Flora scatters all her gayest blooms,
When the soft turtles form the amorous chace,
And wanton zephyrs waft around perfumes?

Behold within these walls the pining maids!
Their cheeks how pale! how dim their vestal eyes!
And say, secluded in these dismal shades,
Has Heav'n alone the tribute of their sighs?

Then from thy grate view yonder sportive throng,
Where mirth and health their mingled gifts impart,
Where age, embrown'd with toil, joins in the song,
And thanks Hygeia for his happy heart.

Behold and say—shall nature to our reach
Present those joys, which Nature's God denies?
With monitory voice shall Virtue teach,
To spurn those blessings Providence supplies?

O, be not cheated by the fraudful tale!
Nor think that HE, who all those beauties gave,
Dooms e'en the blushing flow'r that scents the vale,
Unheeded, unenjoyed to seek the grave.

[illegible] where o'er th' Atlantic wave
[illegible]rfous hold thy lovely sex;
[illegible] parents innocence enslave,
[illegible]ere only importuning lovers vex.

Oh fly! and let the tender task be mine,
To keep thee free from all but love's alarms,
With fainting transport on thy breast recline,
And teach the better uses of thy Charms.

Then on thy couch no more the fiend Despair
Shall from thy trembling eye-lids call a tear;
But Cupids guard thee with assiduous care,
And Hebe's forever smiling, hover near.

With bloom renew'd thy lovely cheeks shall glow,
While sweetest thoughts thy soften'd sighs express,
And those bright eyes, no more suffus'd with woe,
The dearest ecstacy of love confess. A.

THE following beautiful description of Charity, is from the pen of the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, of Trinity College, Oxford, (England.)

CHARITY.

OH, CHARITY! our helpless nature's pride,
Thou friend to him who knows no friend beside;
Is there in morning's breath, or the sweet gale,
That steals o'er the tir'd pilgrim of the vale,
Cheering with fragrance fresh his weary frame,
Aught like the incense of thy holy flame?
Is aught in all the beauties that adorn
The azure heaven, or purple lights of morn;
Is aught in fair in evening's lingering gleam,
As from thine eye the meek and pensive beam
That falls like coldest moon-light on the hill
And distant grove, when the wide world is still?
Thine are the ampler views, that unconfin'd,
Stretch to the utmost walks of human kind;
Thine is the spirit, this with widest plan,
Brother to brother binds, and man to man.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XVIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ARISTOTLE, in his Ethicks, assigns to courage the first place in his enumeration of moral virtues; and with reason; for there is nothing more precarious than the virtue of a coward: he shrinks at the approach of danger and difficulty, and yields to temptation, for want of resolution to resist. The best proof of a man's real courage, is to dare, in every situation, to be just to his own principles, to himself, to his connexions, and to the world. Be your future prospects through life ever so flattering, you will, most assuredly, be thrown into situations, where you will be exceedingly glad to repose on your conscious integrity: you will most certainly find it, by far, your best support under the various disappointments, calumny and ingratitude of a bad world.

There are, I believe, few men, who, when they begin to throw off the boy, do not make some sort of resolution to establish a character in the world, and to act like men of honour, unfortunately, they meet with temptations, which they did not expect, and they deviate, under a salvo, that they wish to be honest, but that it is every man's duty to do the best he can for himself and family. This is a most egregious mistake. There is but one honesty, one honour, one integrity, one virtue. They are all either absolute or they do not exist; and I appeal to those men, who have thus deviated from what they know to be right, whether the recollection of their deviations from the plain path of honour does not now constitute their greatest infelicity?

I have mentioned *honour*, I will therefore give you my idea of a man of honour. Personal courage is doubtless a necessary part of his character; and this essential he should establish at his first emerging into man: not by a querulous propensity to contradiction; not by a promptitude to take offence, but by that cool and steady demeanour, which may convince his associates of his resolution to maintain his own rights and to support his friend in a just cause, even at the expense of a little prudence. This part of his character once established, he will run very little risque of future insult.

A BEAR FIGHT.

A GENTLEMAN from Cayuga County, between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, relates, that a Mr. Wayborne, a farmer in Ovid township, went out one afternoon through the woods in search of one of his horses, taking with him his rifle, with the only load of ammunition he had in the house. On his return home, about an hour before dusk, he perceived a very large bear crossing the path; on which he instantly fired, and the bear fell but immediately recovering his legs, made for a deep ravine, a short way ahead. Here he tracked him a while by the blood; but night coming on, and expecting to find him there the next morning, he returned home. A little before day-break the next morning, taking a pitchfork and hatchet, and his son, a boy of ten or eleven years of age, he proceeded to the place in quest of the animal. The glen or ravine, into which he had disappeared the evening before, is 80 or 90 feet from the top of the bank to the bottom of the brook below; down this precipice a stream of three or four yards in breadth is precipitated in one unbroken sheet, and forcing a circular bason or pool, winds away among thick underwood below.

After reconnoitering every probable place of retreat, he at length discovered the bear, who had made his way up the other side of the ravine, as far as the rocks would admit him and sat under a projecting cliff, steadfastly eyeing the motions of his enemy.

Wayborne, desiring his boy to remain where he was, took the pitchfork, and, descending to the bottom, determined to attack him from below.

The bear kept his position until he got within six or seven feet, when, on the instant of making a stab with the pitchfork, he found himself grappled by Bruin, and both together rolled down towards the pond, at least twenty or twenty-five feet, the bear munching his left arm and breast, and hugging him almost to suffocation. By great exertion he forced his right arm partly down his throat, and in that manner endeavoured to strangle him, but was again hauled headlong down through the bushes, a greater distance than before, into the water. Here, finding the bear gaining on him, he made one desperate effort, and forced his head partly under water, and repeating his exertions, at length weakened the animal so much, that calling to his boy, who stood on the other side, in a state of little short of distraction for the fate of his father, he sunk the edge of his hatchet, by repeated blows, into his brain.

Wayborne, though a robust muscular man, was with difficulty able to crawl home, where he lay for upwards of three weeks with his wounds, his arm being mashed from the shoulder to the elbow into the bone, and his breast severely mangled. The bear weighed upwards of 420 pounds.

[*New York Evening Post*]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods saved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, stranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German shirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Russia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Russia Duck.——As very few such Linens are imported, it is requested that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for sale. Whoever will give information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All necessary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Bristol.

January 9th 1805

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
ONE trunk Irish Linens,
1 do Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or larger quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost

ALSO

32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 buskels Snag-Beans.
1 cask Herd's-Grass Seed.

Newport, Dec 28, 1804.

TO LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next.

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, January 25, 1805

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
800 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec 14, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

FOR SALE BY
JAMES ROBINSON,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter-strained OIL, at his Spermaceti Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 11, 1805.

WANTED,
A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Nowport, January 11, 1805.

SAUNDERS MALBONE
HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flore Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.
Newport, September 21, 1804

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,
A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, August 9, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and
1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which he will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town
Newport, May 11, 1804

FOWLING PIECES.
TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by
WALTER CORNELL.
No. 106, Thames-Street.
N. B A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.
Newport, Jan 18 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,
BARCELONA Brandy,
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.
Newport, October 26, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale.
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum,
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,
THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.
☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets at 5s. 9d. per yard.
Newport, January 4, 1805.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.
THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY, will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.
New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-store of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and subject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.
Also Tickets for sale in the 4th class of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finish in 3[illegible]—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none sufficiently large to ruin a man, should he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the scheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100, 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at present—will soon be raised
Also Tickets in the Washington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the lowest prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the highest 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; see the scheme as published in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Island, in preference to any other.
Also a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the sixth class of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.
N. B. The Tickets lately sold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they cost; he will shortly begin to advertise in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office.*
Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A fresh supply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be marked at prices to sell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will esteem it a favour if those persons that owe him small sums, will call on him—that he might be better able to pay large ones.

WM. BRIDGES,
Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor,
SURVEYS and draws plans of estates with the strictest accuracy and neatness; makes designs for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furnishes estimates with minute specifications for carrying the same into execution; having been regularly brought up to the profession, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, presumes that his services will be found eminently useful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.
Gentlemen residing at a distance, can be furnished with plans, elevations, &c. to unite convenience and uniformity with durability and economy, sending a written description of the convenience and size building they wish to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.
Newport, Sept. 28, 1804

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale, Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney, Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Justices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*
Newport, Jan 4, 1805.

POETRY.

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[The following lines were occasioned by seeing, about a twelve-month ago, a very pretty girl, whose eyes expressed no monastic feelings, confined in a convent at Messina.]

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Wayborne, desiring his boy to remain where he was, took the pitchfork, and, descending to the bottom, determined to attack him from below.

The bear kept his position until he got within six or seven feet, when, on the instant of making a stab with the pitchfork, he found himself grappled by Bruin, and both together rolled down towards the pond, at least twenty or twenty-five feet, the bear munching his left arm and breast, and hugging him almost to suffocation. By great exertion he forced his right arm partly down his throat, and in that manner endeavoured to strangle him, but was again hauled headlong down through the bushes, a greater distance than before, into the water. Here, finding the bear gaining on him, he made one desperate effort, and forced his head partly under water, and repeating his exertions, at length weakened the animal so much, that calling to his boy, who stood on the other side, in a state of little short of distraction for the fate of his father, he sunk the edge of his hatchet, by repeated blows, into his brain.

Wayborne, though a robust muscular man, was with difficulty able to crawl home, where he lay for upwards of three weeks with his wounds, his arm being mashed from the shoulder to the elbow into the bone, and his breast severely mangled. The bear weighed upwards of 420 pounds.

[*New York Evening Post.*]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods saved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, stranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German shirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Russia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Russia Duck.——As very few such Linens are imported, it is requested that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for sale. Whoever will give information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All necessary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Bristol.

January 9th, 1805

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

ONE trunk Irish Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or larger quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost.

A L S O.

32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 bushels Snag-Barks.
1 cask Herd's-Grass Seed.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1804.

To LEASE, for One Year,
From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, January 25, 1805

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter-strained OIL, at his Spermaceti Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

WANTED,

A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Nowport, January 11, 1805.

SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flour Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.

Newport, September 21, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

Newport, May 11, 1804.

FOWLING PIECES.

TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by
WALTER CORNELL.
No. 106, Thames-Street.

N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale.

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, August 17, 1804.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.

THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY, will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.

New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-store of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and subject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Also Tickets for sale in the 4th class of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finish in 30.—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none sufficiently large to ruin a man, should he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the scheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100; 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 5 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at present—will soon be raised.

Also Tickets in the Washington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the lowest prize in the Lottery is 3 dollars, and the highest 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; see the scheme as published in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Island, in preference to any other.

Also a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the sixth class of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N. B. The Tickets lately sold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they cost; he will shortly beg to advertise in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office.*

Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A fresh supply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be marked at prices to sell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will esteem it a favour, if those persons that owe him small sums, will pay him—that he might be better able to pay large sums.

WM. BRIDGES,
Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor,

SURVEYS and draws plans of estates with the strictest accuracy and neatness; makes designs for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furnishes estimates with minute specifications for carrying the same into execution; having been regularly brought up to the profession, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, presumes that his services will be found eminently useful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.

Gentlemen residing at a distance, can be furnished with plans, elevations, &c. to unite convenience and uniformity with durability and economy, by sending a written description of the convenience and size building they wish to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale, Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Practices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber for settlement: and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.